

Crawford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

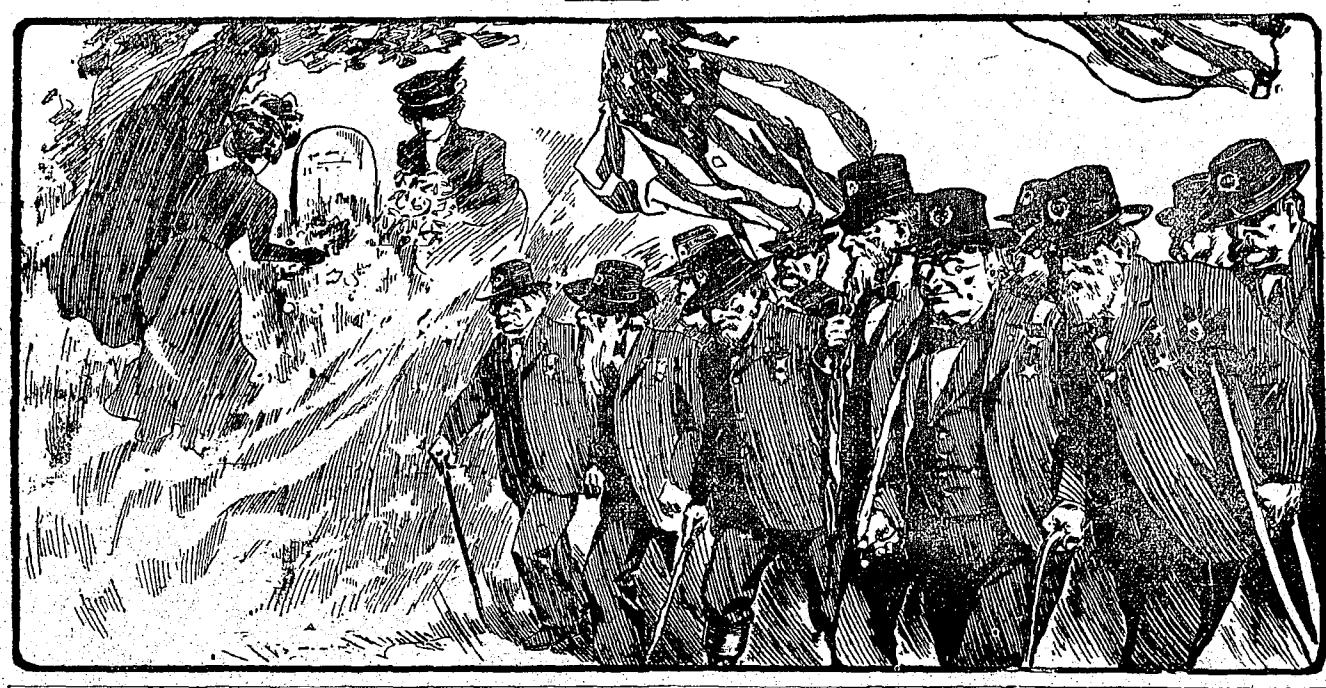
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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1902.

NUMBER 16.

"CHEERS FOR THE LIVING; TEARS FOR THE DEAD."



MEMORIAL DAY.

Over the breadth of a great republic,
From ocean to ocean borne,
Wherever the stars of her banner
Gleam out to the light of morn:
The slopes of her wooded hills,
In the song of her wild-swept prairies,
The rhyme of her peaceful rills,
Goes the notes of a living army,
She fights the battles of a great nation,
An army, though vanquished its legions,
Yet lives in our hearts to-day.

To the men who from field and forum
Uphold at the country's cry,
Their lives, in their need, for the honor,
Whose home is for her to die;
Who save the soil with plowshare,
And grasping the sword for the pen,
Went forth an army of patriots,
Of noble and free-born men:
A nation's birth, a nation's nation
Its tribute of love will pay,
Wherever the grave of a soldier
Shall hallow its toll to-day.

Not with branches of trees nor ephes:
But with roses and blossoms sweet:
With amaranth and laurel above the tall
Honor's heart—set at the feet,
While the winds of summer, the sunsets,
And sweeter than roses bloom,
Are the memories and love which gather,
And brighten each silent tomb;
A nation's birth, a nation's nation
Bends all to his final sway,
Set the touch of the Great Eternal
Is nearer than he-day.

Over these graves where all strife is ended,
Where the past and its memories lie,
Rest the grateful hearts of the people,
And the spirit of the High.
For the hope of a prosperous future,
The gladness gift of His hand;
For a great and united nation,
His angel of Peace, whose photons
Stretched over that land to-day;
For the love that clasps us brothers
—the hands of the gray.
—Woman's Home Companion.

**THE HEART OF
MEMORIAL DAY.**

"I really wish," said Mrs. Maxwell to her daughter Belle, "that you would be more polite to Mr. Curry."

"I suppose, mother," replied Belle, with the independence of a true American girl, "that I could be polite to a horse or a cow, if there was anything in particular to be gained by it. Now please tell me why I should try to be polite to that sarcastic, cold, heartless creature, Uncle Curry."

"Why, Belle, you ought to know. He is worth a quarter of a million."

"Indeed! I'm glad, then, that he's got one recommendation. I don't know of another."

The widow sighed and looked rather distressfully at her handsome but plain-spoken daughter.

"Belle Maxwell," she said, "more and more every day do you grow like your poor father. He was just so proud-spirited—just so independent."

"I'm glad to hear it, ma! I hope I may always deserve to be spoken of in that way. To be the daughter of one of the heroes who fell at Chickamauga, fighting for the Union and the old flag, and to resemble him as I grow up—I think that is glory enough for a poor girl like me. Poor, dear father!—how well I remember how fine he looked in his major's uniform when he took me up and kissed me, as he went back from his leave of absence, just before that battle! I was only a little thing; but the recollection will never be blotted out from my memory."

Such a reminiscence as this very naturally set good Mrs. Maxwell crying, and for a moment the subject of their conversation was forgotten, it was brought up again by the ring of the bell.

"That's his ring," said Mrs. Maxwell, hurriedly drying her eyes. "Now do try and treat him well. Just think what a chance it would be for you, Belle! I know he likes you."

This was rather more than the widow had said yet to her daughter on the subject. She was a good-hearted woman, but the prospect of having Mr. Curry for a son-in-law had rather upset her usually level head. She had made a great many plans in secret, based on that desirable event. The death of her husband in the war had left her poor, with nothing to rely on but her daughter's natural abilities, the exercise of which now gave the two a very comfortable support. Belle was a good girl, as well as handsome and clever, and cheerfully intended for her mother and herself. She was probably as happy in her independence and in the love of her work and her home as any girl in the city. Some years having passed since the fall of Major Maxwell among the country's heroes, the widow's grief had become blunted, and she too, was enjoying a certain happiness. That is, she had been, until the advent of Mr. Curry, and his marked attentions to her daughter threw the good woman into a flutter of excitement and anticipation. Nothing is so disturbing to the average person as a remote and uncertain prospect of wealth; and the truth is in this case that Mrs. Maxwell lay awake the greater portion of several nights, speculating about what would

happen when Belle would become the rich Mrs. Curry.

The young lady herself was not in the least disturbed by any such prospect. The man was positively disagreeable to her. He was gentlemanly in his ways, cold and unemotional; one to whom generous impulses were strangers. He was devoted to the care of the large fortune that had been left him by his late uncle, a great war contractor, and was constantly looking out for chances to swell it by speculation. This was the last man that might naturally be expected to fall in love. But "beauty draws us by a single hair," and the first sight of Belle Maxwell effectively did the business for Leander Curry. He had been prevailed upon, against his custom, to buy a ticket for a charity concert, in which "home talent" was largely to be presented. The young man, however, proved to be a success. Miss Belle Maxwell, which his heartily applauded, and the audience, of which she was a member, observed that he had not called upon her lately.

"I wish we could," Uncle Ted, but—"with a tender smile—"the heroes are not all dead. See we've got one in our own family, eh?"

"Put, tut; I only did my duty, that's all, that's all; but Jimmy was a hero, true blue."

The Old Sword on the Wall.
Where the warm spring sunlight streams in,
Through the window, sets it gleaming,
With some soft silver sparkle in the dim
And dusky hall.

With its tasseled torn and tattered,
With the edges deep and jagged, battered,
Like the veteran warrior and weary, hangs
The old sword on the wall.

Thereupon, after an argument between the opposing counsel over the wording of the restraining order, the court decided that the defendants denied all the charges against them they could not be held liable for an order intended to prevent operations of which they had not been guilty and which they did not contemplate.

In consenting to the granting of the restraining order, the counsel for the defendants specifically stated that in view of the fact the defendants denied all the charges against them they could not be held liable for an order intended to prevent operations of which they had not been guilty and which they did not contemplate.

Under exceptionally favorable temperature conditions germination of spring wheat has been rapid, and over the southern portion of the spring wheat region the early sown wheat shows vigorous growth, but continued wet weather still delays seedling on lowland in the Red River valley.

The oat crop is much in need of rain in the Ohio valley, and the reports from the Gulf States are generally unfavorable. In the middle Atlantic States and the Missouri valley, the general outlook is satisfactory.

The cotton crop is in promising condition generally throughout the cotton belt.

On the whole, the fruit outlook is less favorable. The frosts of this and the previous week have caused considerable damage in New England and the northern portion of the middle Atlantic States.

The temporary injunction is now in full force and effect.

In case of a violation of any of the terms of the order the defendants would be subject to contempt proceedings, punishable by a fine or imprisonment or both in the discretion of the court.

In the regular course of practice the defendants have until July 7 to enter their appearance and until Aug. 4 to file an answer, demurrer, or other defense. Unless the restraining order is dissolved or modified, the defense should move a dissolution of the restraining order or development of a trial date.

That the defendants will seek to interpose a legal defense to the government's suit is regarded as assured as a result of the preliminary hearing, which is the opinion of Solicitor General J. K. Richards and United States Attorney S. H. Beetha and others interested in the case.

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The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

NO PARDON FOR THEM

CLEMENCY IS DENIED TO OHIO KIDNAPERS.

Grandmother and Aunt of Little Margaret Taylor Must Stand Punishment for Crime—Business Firms of Milford, Ind., Suffer Heavy Loss by Fire.

The State board of pardons at Columbus, Ohio, unanimously rejected the applications for pardon filed by Mrs. Frances L. Taylor and her daughter, Miss Frances L. Taylor, Jr., sentenced to one year's imprisonment each for complicity in the kidnaping of little Margaret Taylor, the grandchild of Mrs. Taylor. The board in its written decision declared that the guilt of the accused is fully established by the evidence. Mrs. Taylor and her daughter are under a sixty days' reprieve, which will expire soon, when they will be surrendered to the prison authorities unless the Governor again intercedes. Gov. Nash has so far never granted a pardon not recommended by the board.

AIM BLOW AT FLOUR TRUST.

Kansas Farmers to Form a Co-operative Concern.

Walter Vrooman of the western co-operative movement has closed contracts for the purchase of six of the largest wheat elevators in the Kansas wheat belt and two of the largest flouring mills. The price paid is said to have been \$750,000. Mr. Vrooman said the present purchase was but the beginning of a movement to center the farmers of Kansas in a co-operative company. The concern will be known as the Wheat and Flour Western Co-operative Company. The farmers are to be taken into the scheme upon the payment of \$100 each, for which they are to receive the market value of their wheat sold to the company and in addition half of the profit derived, the other half going to co-operative stores. "The plan," Mr. Vrooman said, "is the only way to head off the talked-of flour trust that is forming in New York."

FLAMES SWEEP MILFORD, IND.

Half of Business Section of Town Is Burned—Loss Over \$40,000.

Half of the business section of Milford, Ind., was destroyed by fire. Twelve buildings were burned with almost their entire contents. The loss is estimated at between \$40,000 and \$50,000, with only \$8,000 insurance. The losers are George Botson, John Davison, M. Oppenheim, Charles Robinson, Lewis Roebough, J. H. Pritchett, C. Holloway, Edward Cummins, Charles Neese, Mrs. Martha Breckin, A. L. Brown, Stump Brothers, Newkum & Keach, North & Neff, William Grove.

League Base-Ball Race.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the National Base-Ball League:

W. L.	W. L.
Pittsburg 28	Brooklyn 12 19
Chicago 20	Cincinnati 12 19
New York 15	Philadelphia 11 19
Boston 13	St. Louis 10 18

The clubs of the American League stand as follows:

W. L.	W. L.
Chicago 11	Philadelphia 11
Detroit 14	Baltimore 12 14
Boston 15	Washington 11 16
St. Louis 13	Cleveland 8 10

Ohioan Shot at from Ambush.
Former Congressman Henry L. Morey was shot at from ambush as he was driving past the home of his brother-in-law, Andrew L. Campbell, at Hamilton, Ohio. The bullet passed near his head. On Morey's complaint, Campbell, who is a lifelong enemy of Morey, with whom he has had years of litigation, was arrested and held in \$2,500 bond charged with shooting to kill.

Steamer Kittie Forbes Burned.
The steamer Kittie M. Forbes burned while coming through St. Clair flats and is a total loss, together with \$60,000 feet of pine lumber which she had aboard. The fire started by the explosion of a lamp in the engine room. No lives were lost.

Won by Discharged Employee.
At St. Paul the Supreme Court held that A. B. Potter, who had been discharged without previous notice by his employer, J. C. Barton, was entitled to such notice and should have one week's salary as compensation for his employer's breach of contract.

Clover, Va., Burned Out.
The town of Clover, Va., was almost destroyed by fire. Five tobacco prizeries, three warehouses, eleven stores, hotel, the postoffice, a livery stable and a number of dwellings were burned. The loss is \$200,000, partially insured.

Mrs. Lease Secures Divorce.
Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Lease, the politician and author, has been granted a divorce from her husband, Charles Lease, in the District Court at Wichita, Kan. The trial lasted fifteen minutes, there being no objection offered by Mr. Lease.

Fierce Storm in Chicago.
A fierce thunder and rain storm swept Chicago, causing heavy damage. Buildings were deluged, electric light plants disabled and the flooding of subways compelled stopping of trolley cars.

Six Slain by Tornado.
Six persons were killed and many injured in a tornado in South Carolina.

Steamer Burns at Wharf.
The steamer John K. Speed, lying at her wharf at the foot of Lafayette street, New Orleans, took fire, supposedly from alcohol stored in the hold, and quickly reached the water's edge. The wharves took fire and a large section burned away.

Lord Pauncefote Is Dead.
Lord Pauncefote of Preston, British ambassador to the United States and dean of the diplomatic corps in Washington, died at the British embassy there Saturday morning.

Presbyterians Accept Changes.
The Presbyterian general assembly adopted the report on creed revision making changes in the confession of faith. The action was practically unanimous and was taken with little debate. The proposed changes now go to the presbyteries for ratification.

Town in Guatemala Reported Ruined.
The city of Quetzaltenango, in the eastern portion of Guatemala, with a population of 25,000, has been entirely obliterated by an earthquake, according to private information. The cities of Antigua, Solola, Nahuala, Santa Lucia and San Juan also have been badly damaged.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

PRESENT OUTLOOK IN CHINA.

Agent of the American Bible Society Submits a Report.

Rev. John R. Hykes, D. D., agent of the American Bible Society in Shanghai, China, has submitted a report to the society on conditions and the outlook in China. Dr. Hykes says the question of a recurrence of the recent troubles in China depends on whether the government of the empire wants another outbreak. If it does the uprising will take place and in the manner prescribed, according to Dr. Hykes.

Foreman George Jacobs was killed and Guard Homer Stone was dangerously shot at the Stark County workshop, Canton, Ohio, by a prisoner who had obtained a revolver and opened fire on the guards. The prisoner with the revolver was Charles Gignane, a young man recently sent up from Canton for driving a horse to death. He pulled the revolver out of the pocket of a new guard who was passing through the workshop and shot George Jacobs, formerly a guard, but at the time foreman for the company having the contract for prison labor. Jacobs died instantly. Gignane then fired at Homer Stone, struck him twice and inflicted wounds from which the man probably will die. Guards fired at Gignane and there is not much chance of his recovery. There was great excitement among the prisoners, but with the aid of the local police order was restored and none escaped.

WOMAN CRIMINAL'S PROGENY.
Six Lives Are Lost and Property Is Damaged \$2,000,000.

Death and destruction mark the progress of a waterspout, which descended upon Cincinnati and the surrounding country Tuesday. It came from the hills back of Covington, Ky., rushing down in a column twenty feet high and 100 yards wide, sweeping all before it. Houses were lifted from their foundations and borne along in the resistless tide. One dwelling, in which four families lived, was carried a quarter of a mile and two of its occupants lost their lives. Great damage was caused on both sides of the river. Although the fury of the storm abated within half an hour the amount of rain which fell was unprecedented and the wind blew sixty miles an hour. Cellars were filled and the sewers could not carry off the water. The dead numbered six, and property was damaged to the extent of over \$2,000,000.

HANG NON-UNION MAN.

Masked Men Swing Opponent from a Window, but He Is Rescued.

Twenty masked men entered a miners' boarding house at New Philadelphia, Ua. The men were fully armed and they gained an entrance by breaking a window. On entering they seized a non-union miner, Thomas Cresson, aged 22 years, who up to the time the colliery closed was employed as a tender at the Silver Creek colliery. Cresson was taken from his bed, bound hand and foot, a rope was placed about his neck and he was lowered from an upper window, several shots being fired to intimidate the other boarders into making no resistance. Cresson when nearly dead was saved by some friends in the lower story, pulling him through a window and cutting the rope. They worked over him for an hour before reviving him into consciousness. Finding that their victim had escaped, all the masked miners dispersed.

DO MURDER ON SIXTH EFFECT.

Defendant in a Nebraska Case Makes a Startling Confession.

Oliver Olson, held as an accessory to the murder of Michael Sieck, created a sensation in court at Alliance, Neb., by confessing that he and Gus Jakob, who is held as a principal, killed Sieck after six attempts. First they dropped him into a 120-foot well, but his fall was broken by the water and he was not seriously injured. Then they gave him corrosive sublimate on three occasions, but each time the dose was too large. They then got him intoxicated and one pushed him against a loaded revolver, but the bullet missed its mark. The last and successful attempt was made by firing two loads from a shotgun into his body.

Five Victims of Powder Explosion.

The plant of the Delta powder works, located near Delta, Cal., was blown up, killing Mrs. George Miller and her child, who resided 100 yards from the plant, and fatally injuring another child, George Miller, husband of the dead woman, and George Barber, who was working in the factory, were seriously injured.

Stomach Wreck Circus Tent.

At Ridgeway, Pa., during a severe rain

wind storm John Robinson's circus tent was blown down upon a large audience. Immediately after the collapse of the tent the canvas caught fire from gas-lights. Nearly everybody in the tent was bruised more or less seriously. Fortunately nobody was killed.

Denies Citizenship to Two.

At Bismarck, N. D., Judge Cowan scored two old men, one of whom had been in the country fourteen and the other sixteen years, and neither had learned the English language. They wished to take out their papers so that they might file claims, but Judge Cowan refused them that privilege.

Gift to Railroad Y. M. C. A.

President Ripley of the Santa Fe has offered the railroad Y. M. C. A. of Topeka, Kan., \$20,000 for a new building. He stipulates that the association secure a site and \$10,000. The proposition has been accepted.

Blow Ring Causes Death.

Tommy Noonan died in a Boston hospital from the effects of a blow delivered by Eddie Dixon of Chicago in a boxing match at the Lenox Athletic Club. Consciousness of the brain was the immediate cause of death.

Coal Strike Comes Nearer.

A general coal strike was brought nearer by decision of Michigan union to join anarcho-syndicalists in call for national convention. President Mitchell conditionally ordered men protecting vast mine properties to strike June 2.

Blow Gun to Death from Treacle.

A construction train on the Choctaw, Oklahoma and Gulf Railway plunged through a high trestle twelve miles east of Ardmore, I. T. Four men were killed and twenty-one injured, seven fatally.

Sympathy for American Soldiers.

The Cuban House at Havana has adopted a resolution declaring May 10 Decoration day, and passed a motion expressing sympathy for American soldiers killed in Cuba.

Big Corrugating Plant Burns.

The large plant of the A. F. Ketten Carrage Company at Ironton, Ohio, was destroyed by fire. Loss \$20,000, insurance \$10,000. Adjacent dwellings were damaged.

President Addresses Presbyterians.

President Roosevelt, in address to Presbyterians General Assembly denounces citizens who stay at home and criticizes men who are reclining savage countries.

Injunction Against Mansfield.

Judge Kohlsaat of Chicago has decided that "Cyrano de Bergerac" is a plagiarist of "Merchant Prince of Cornville" and granted S. E. Gross an injunction against Actor Mansfield.

Former New York Editor Dies.

Edwin Lawrence Godkin, editor emeritus of the New York Evening Post, died in Brixham, South Devonshire, England. The immediate cause of his death was a hemorrhage of the brain.

Guarantees Peace.

Czar of Russia and M. Louhet, at a banquet after a military review, in St. Petersburg, said the between France and Russia guarantees peace of Europe.

Two Die in Trolley Wreck.

Two men were killed and many men and women injured in a trolley wreck a few miles beyond Easton, Pa. An eas-

ton and Nazareth car left the former city shortly before midnight, carrying eighty-nine passengers. On a steep hill in Palmer township the brakes refused to work and the car ran away, descending the incline at terrific speed. At the foot of the hill there is a sharp curve. Here the car jumped the track and was

WHOLE BLOCK IS BURNED.

Spectacular Fire in Brooklyn Gives the Department a Hard Fight.

Practically the entire block bounded by Willoughby, Raymond, Bolivar and St. Edwards streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., was destroyed by one of the fiercest and most spectacular fires which the Brooklyn fire department has had to contend with for years. For a time the Raymond street jail, directly opposite the fire, was threatened, and the women prisoners were taken and kept in the yard until the fire was out. They were much frightened, and a panic among them was kept down with difficulty. The fire loss was \$250,000. The fire started at 10:40 o'clock. In half an hour the flames were rising and the walls had begun to fall. The north wall toppled over on a row of three-story brick tenements, the occupants of which had been before this led to safety. With a great crash it struck full into the nearest house and crushed it into its own cellar. During this stage of the fire the spectacle was enlivened by irregular explosions of varnish and oils which were kept in tanks.

WATERPOUT HITS CINCINNATI.

Six Lives Are Lost and Property Is Damaged \$2,000,000.

Death and destruction mark the progress of a waterspout, which descended upon Cincinnati and the surrounding country Tuesday. It came from the hills back of Covington, Ky., rushing down in a column twenty feet high and 100 yards wide, sweeping all before it. Houses were lifted from their foundations and borne along in the resistless tide. One dwelling, in which four families lived, was carried a quarter of a mile and two of its occupants lost their lives. Great damage was caused on both sides of the river. Although the fury of the storm abated within half an hour the amount of rain which fell was unprecedented and the wind blew sixty miles an hour. Cellars were filled and the sewers could not carry off the water. The dead numbered six, and property was damaged to the extent of over \$2,000,000.

WOULD WRECK TRAIN FOR LOVE.

Oklahoma Man Tries Strange Plan to Get Wedding Funds.

In order that he might have sufficient money to wed the girl he loved Willard S. Tillbridge, it is said, attempted to wreck a Santa Fe train on the Eastern Oklahoma line near Perkins, Okla. He wrote letters to the Santa Fe company after setting fire to two bridges over the Cimarron river that if \$1,000 was dropped from a handcar on a certain day between the Santa Fe rails no further disaster would result to the road from him. He was engaged to marry Miss Ella Clarey of Bartlesville, Okla., he admitted in his confession, but she postponed the wedding until he should have enough money for housekeeping purposes.

Murdered by "Crap" Players.

On returning to his home in New York with news for his wife and six children of success in finding employment after two months' idleness, Thomas Kilby found three Italians shooting "crap" in front of his house. He kicked the dice into the street. The Italians drew knives and revolvers and in a moment Kilby lay dead on the stairway.

Combination of Furniture Makers.

Two hundred leading furniture manufacturers of the country have formed a combination which will control the furniture output of the United States and dictate prices. The capital represented is about \$25,000,000. The organization adopted a new schedule of prices which will go into effect at once.

Big Fire in Philadelphia.

Fire broke out in the large building 250-260 North Broad street, Philadelphia, occupied by Marks Bros., owners of a large department store, as a stable and warehouse. The building is also used as a station of the Electric Vehicle Company and the Columbia Automobile Company.

Pence in South Africa Sure.

Pence negotiations in South Africa have progressed to such a degree as to render it practically assured that all armed conflict is at an end in the Transvaal, but the English government will not officially announce in set terms that peace is made.

Fire at Worcester, Mass.

A four-story brick building in the rear of 276 Main street, Worcester, Mass., owned by John E. Day and occupied by the Spy as a composing, press and stereotyping room, and by a wholesale house of the E. G. Higgins Wall Paper Company, was destroyed by fire.

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Ten Are Indicted at Toledo.

The grand jury impaneled several weeks ago in Toledo, Ohio, and charged by Judge Kirkland to investigate the rumors of bribery and official dereliction, made partial report. Ten indictments were found against officials.

Schooner Sunken in Collision.

The schooner Lily Dale sunk off St. John's, N. F., after having collided with the schooner Rodger. The crew of fourteen men of the Lily Dale and two women on board were rescued from drowning.

Torture Negro in Texas.</h

STATE OF MICHIGAN.

OCCURRENCES DURING THE PAST WEEK.

Sues Girl Who Jilts Him—Peppermint Man Will Divide Profits with Employees A Lansing Man Mysteriously Injured—Farmer Choked to Death.

Seven years ago Ethel Ruby and Frank Newton met and fell in love. Both were residents of the village of Utica, Ethel being the only child of an only child of wealthy grandparents. Newton gave her costly presents of jewelry. A young doctor who was said to be engaged to an estimable young woman began paying attention to Miss Ethel and it is now rumored that Miss Ethel and the doctor will be married in June. Newton heard the report while in New York and hastened back only to find it too early. He has brought suit for \$5,000 for breach of promise. Miss Ethel continues to wear the expensive jewels which her disabused lover gave her.

Plains Co-operative System.

A. M. Todd, the "peppermint king" of Kalamazoo, has inaugurated a profit-sharing or co-operative system among his several hundred employees on his three great peppermint ranches in Michigan, "Mouthia" in Van Buren County, "Cannibal" in Allegan County and "Sylvia" in Newaygo County, each composed of several thousand acres devoted exclusively to mint growing and stock raising. The plan for the system provides that on and after May 5 all employees working in the trout streams near Ironwood and rapidly depopulating the waters of their tiny population.

Maud, 25-year-old daughter of A. C. Stevenson of Menominee, was found dead in bed by her sister. She had been ill at short intervals despite the fact that they have earned for the year as is received by the stockholders of the company on a like amount of stock.

Peculiar Case in Lansing.

P. J. Moers, manager of the Maud S. Pump and Windmill Co. in Lansing, left his office on a wheel, returning about two hours later with his face badly bruised and his wheel-broken. He acted strangely and an employee took him home. That evening Mr. Moers began to realize that something had happened to him when he found himself in bed and his family around him. He claims that he has no recollection of what happened to him from the time he left the office in the morning until night when he awoke in bed. He was mixed up in some kind of an accident, the character of which is not known.

Choked to Death.

John Greenhier, a farmer living out of West Branch, was in town trading the other day and bought some crackers and cheese to eat on his way home. His wife was with him, and when they had nearly reached W. L. Peck's farm, Mr. Greenhier choked on a cracker and dropped the lines. A gypsy wagon drove by just then and frightened the team and it ran away, but was caught by W. L. Peck. It was found on trying to carry Mr. Greenhier into Mr. Peck's that he had choked to death just as the team ran away.

Farmers' Fate a Mystery.

William Upson, a farmer of St. Joseph, mysteriously disappeared recently. His relatives fear foul play. Upson had managed the Dr. L. T. McLain farm on the St. Joseph river near King's Landing for forty-two years. The other day he went to visit a sister and remained over night. He departed the next morning and has not been seen since.

Within Our Borders.

Grand Rapids now has a genuine Chinese restaurant.

A movement is on foot to start a campaign for local option in Clinton County.

Another furniture factory has been added to Grand Rapids' already long list.

Billy Skinaway, a leading Potawatomee Indian, went to sleep on the railroad track near St. Joseph and was killed by a train.

The members of Rev. J. B. Bankey's Sunday school class at Adrian gave him a birthday party, and every participant dropped a silver dollar as a memento.

The fruit crop around Newaygo never looked more promising than it does at the present time and unless something unforeseen happens Newaygo County will have the record-breaking yield.

Miss Julia Williams, member of a well-known Detroit family, relative of Senator Hanna and fiancee of son of Gen. Duffield, died at Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, from effects of overdose of strychnine.

What is known as the Kinney ranch in Newaygo County, a tract of 322 acres of the finest farming land in western Michigan, has been sold to Illinois men, who, it is said, will cut it up into building lots. The farm is located at Woodville.

Those Owosso teachers who were victimized to the extent of \$250 apiece in a fountain pen swindle have gotten their money back. The Postoffice Department order was issued before their money reached the New York office of the swindlers, and the letters were returned to them.

While diving for a boiler in Green bay, near Menominee, Capt. Isabell came across a round boat which it is thought was that of Charles I. Martin and two fishermen, supposed to have gone down with its passengers one stormy night some time ago. Martin was a wealthy citizen of Sturgeon Bay and hired a couple of men to take him home from Menominee in their boat. None of the three were ever heard of after they started, nor was any trace of the boat ever found.

C. W. Vining, a Lakeview business man, won't be so accommodating in the future. One morning last week a man who was hanging around in his drug store said he was waiting for the bank to open so that he could get a check cashed. Mr. Vining volunteered to accommodate him, the more especially as the check bore the signature of a well-known local business man, and he handed the stranger \$35.75, taking in return the check. Of course, the check was no good, and Mr. Vining's faith in human nature is less strong than it was before the incident.

The 3-year-old daughter of W. E. Carpenter, machinist at the Atlantic stamp mill at Red Ridge, was drowned by falling into the tunnel that carries away the water from the mill.

A 4-year-old daughter of Charles Maheke Jr., was perhaps fatally burned at Adrian. Its mother had set fire to some paper and the strong wind blew pieces toward the child, setting fire to its dress.

Twenty-three thousand acres of Menominee County land has just been deeded to William Kent of Chicago by the Kirby-Carpenter Lumber Company. The consideration is not given. This deed practically cleans up Kirby-Carpenter land in Menominee County.

Onaway is suffering from a shortage of hotel accommodations.

The Michigan Republican State convention will be held at Detroit June 26.

Burglars entered the store of John Schaeffer at Saugatuck and secured \$80 in cash.

P. Hassack has been appointed postmaster at Cedarville, vice F. R. Haynes, removed.

It has been decided to hold the annual reunion of the old Fourth Michigan infantry at Angola, Ind., June 29.

Caro will have vinegar factory. The idea is to make the vinegar from the low grade molasses from the sugar factory.

A farmer in the thumb has petitioned for a divorce, giving as a reason that his wife "pouts in all her time fishing in Cass River."

Anna Johnson of Calumetville, who was struck in the eye with a baseball bat, was obliged to have the injured organ removed.

Sophie Broadmore, aged 11, years,

was found dead on the edge of the millpond in Brighton, having fallen in a spasm.

Despondent on account of sickness, Thomas Rabbit, a wealthy farmer of Dexter, committed suicide by hanging himself.

The Michigan Telephone Company is preparing to extend its lines to Mass City, Greenland and other points in Ontonagon County.

The report is current at Stockbridge that the Grand Trunk Railroad will extend its line from there through to Mason and Charlotte.

Some unknown persons are using dynamite in the trout streams near Ironwood and rapidly depopulating the waters of their tiny population.

Maud, 25-year-old daughter of A. C. Stevenson of Menominee, was found dead in bed by her sister. She had been ill at short intervals despite the fact that they protect their mouths and nostrils with handkerchiefs.

WORKING IN THE SULPHUR-POISONED ATMOSPHERE OF THE MODERN POMPEII



Negro laborers, under direction of French soldiers, gathering and burning the bodies of Mount Pelee's victims amid the ruins of St. Pierre. The atmosphere of the place is so saturated with the stench of decomposing human flesh and sulphur fumes from the volcano that the cremating parties are made ill by it, the soldiers having to be relieved with sulphur fumes to protect their mouths and nostrils with handkerchiefs.

IN VOLCANOES' WAKE.

AWFUL CONDITIONS ON MARTINIQUE AND ST. VINCENT.

Devastated Islands Where Death Is Regnant and Pestilence Threatens—Air Polluted by Unburied Dead—Mount Pelee Still Menaces.

Like titanic monsters the volcanic mountains of Mount Pelee and Le Soufrière still threaten the islands of Martinique and St. Vincent and the surrounding seas. The terrific energy exerted the week before last, when St. Pierre was wiped out of existence and the northern half of the island of St. Vincent was turned into a calcined ruin has ceased; but the volcanoes still are active intermittently, now belching forth torrents of ashes, now sending only clouds of smoke and vapor into the air, but at all times dreadful, black, ugly and menacing.

St. Pierre at times rests beneath a pall of smoke and sulphurous, impalpable ashes. The air is hot and stifling and the workers amid the ruins of palaces and huts look toward the volcano nervously, fearing each moment that another cyclone of fire may shoot from the mouth of the crater, to blast, incinerate and destroy. Several times the searchers have been driven from the ruins by sudden and heavy eruptions, which were powerful enough to rain down ashes in the streets of Fort-de-France, ten miles distant. Some of these eruptions were accompanied by thunder, which shook the island, and by blinding flashes of lightning. Some of the people around St. Pierre, who had returned to their homes, were driven forth again by these displays and made their way to Port de France. They report that new volcanoes have been formed in the neighborhood of Mount Pelee and the belief is now well-

manifest that will be constructed, of brick and stone at a cost of \$10,000.

The experiment of sprinkling the streets with oil to lay the dust was so successful at Grand Rapids last year that the scheme will be continued this year.

Manistique will have a mammoth tannery, which will be constructed of brick and stone at a cost of \$10,000.

The experiment of sprinkling the streets with oil to lay the dust was so successful at Grand Rapids last year that the scheme will be continued this year.

The iron mountain company of the State National Guard is to have a new armory, which will be constructed of brick and stone at a cost of \$10,000.

Manistique will have a mammoth tannery, which will be constructed of brick and stone at a cost of \$10,000.

The tide of immigration to northern Michigan is heavier this spring than it has been for many years past. The majority of the settlers are from Finland, while the Italians are a close second.

The rails have been ordered for the extension of the copper country street railway from Hancock to Lake Linden, and as soon as they arrive the line will be constructed.

It costs just as much to thumb a dummy as it does a live man at Muskogee. Charles Stehberg knocked a clothing store dummy into the street and was arrested and fined \$3.

The tide of immigration to northern Michigan is heavier this spring than it has been for many years past. The majority of the settlers are from Finland, while the Italians are a close second.

A small cyclone swept through north of Munising. Several buildings were destroyed. Extent of loss unknown. A barn near Hunker Hill, owned by James Brady, was struck by lightning and burned.

Vacant houses are an unknown quantity in Belding, preventing any further growth in the village. Accordingly the proprietors of the local silk mills will spend \$25,000 putting up new houses to rent.

John Elzen of Grand Haven has a brick yard that is as good as some gold mines. Within the past three weeks he has dug up over \$800 in gold and paper money at different places and different times in the yards.

William Lee, who was convicted in the Superior Court in Grand Rapids of the murder of his wife, Nellie Lee, and sentenced to St. Pierre was destroyed, will be freed.

Meantime the work of searching the ruins of the city is being slowly prosecuted. The stench from putrefying bodies and the stink odor from volcanic matter render the work painful and dangerous. Few of the bodies are identifiable. Most of them are covered by volcanic deposits and much time will be required to exhume them. Bodies are being found in all kinds of conditions. Some are calcined; others are free from burns. Bodies locked in each other's arms tell the awful story of the deaths of husbands and wives, parents and children. Mothers and their babies are found in positions which show the unavailing efforts of maternal love to shelter and to save.

The whole scene is one of heartrending horror and pity. And yet in spite of the supreme tragedy, in spite of Death's presence at every turn; in spite of the menacing danger, sites are entrenched, like a malignant spirit, upon Mount Pelee, human ghosts are busy plundering the dead. Some have been shot down in their tracks by the French guards; some have been arrested and sentenced to various periods of imprisonment, but neither death nor deprivation of liberty is sufficient to deter the human hyenas and in the outlying districts looting still goes on.

An official estimate of those who were buried in the ruins of St. Pierre gives the number at 28,000. In addition 3,000 persons were drowned and became the prey of sharks. A fifth of the surface of the island was burned and the other four-fifths are covered with ashes. At Rivière du Moulin, a submersion town, there is a deposit of mud six twenty feet deep. Here it was that the first great eruption of the volcano on May 5 manifested itself, burring the Guérin sugar mill and killing twenty-three persons.

Horrible Conditions on St. Vincent.

On the Island of St. Vincent conditions are horrible. The whole northern part of the island is ruined. Just now La Soufrière is reduced to passivity, but no one can tell when the volcano may become active again and begin forth death and destruction.

Fortunately the wants of the people both in Martinique and St. Vincent are now relieved owing to the generous charity of the United States and to the private aid that flowed in from a multiplicity of sources.

LORD PAUNCEFOTE DEAD.

British Ambassador to the United States Succumbs.

Lord Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States, died at the embassy in Washington Saturday morning. The officials were greatly shocked and expressed the deepest sympathy with the widow and a realization of the loss which both countries have sustained.

The foreign office representatives were particularly affected, as, apparently, they had no idea that the ambassador's condition

had been critical.

Sir Julian Pauncefote has long been highly regarded in this country as British ambassador, which position he took in 1863. He had been the recipient of unusual honors here for fifteen years.

Lord Pauncefote, as the head of the British delegation to the peace conference at The Hague, was one of the most attractive and interesting figures. A firm believer in peace himself, he had done much to avert a resort to arms and to bring about universal peace.

He was born at Munich in 1828, and was educated in Paris and Geneva. He received a legal training and had judicial experience. He became a lawyer at Hongkong, and was made Attorney General of that colony in 1865. In 1874 he was made lord chief justice of the Leeward Islands, and was knighted. From 1874 to 1882 he acted as legal assistant to the under secretary of state, first in the colonial office and then in the foreign office. He became virtually permanent foreign minister of England in 1882.

In 1885 he was appointed delegate to draw up an act for the navigation of the

CRUSADE AGAINST ILLITERACY.

Northern Men Who Are Promoting Education in the South.

The fifth annual meeting of the Conference for Education in the South, of which Robert C. Ogden of New York is president, was recently held at Atlanta, Ga. It was not a large assembly, but most of those present were men of note and wealth, who appreciate the need for more general education in the Southern States, and who are endeavoring to provide means for a wider diffusion of knowledge. Mr. Ogden accompanied a party of rich and intelligent men there in a special train of palace cars, among them being Rev. Dr. David H. Green, rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, New York; Dr. Albert Shaw, editor of the Review of Reviews; Dr. Felix Adler, the great Hebrew educator; St. Clair McColman, the editor of the Brooklyn Eagle, and a small host of others.

There is need for educational work in the South census statistics make plain. In 1900 the ten Southern States, south of the Potowmack and the Ohio, and east of the Mississippi, including Louisiana, had 22 per cent of the total population of the United States and 25 per cent of the school population, and yet only 6½ per cent of the total expenditures for public schools were made in these States. In Alabama the expenditures for public schools amounted to 50 cents per capita and in North Carolina to 51 cents. In the latter State the average number of days of school attendance for each child of school age was 22. In its crusade against illiteracy the Conference for Education in the South is pledged to raise \$40,000 a year.

LIKE TO MOVE.

Americans Are the Greatest Nation of Rolling-Stones on Earth.

Study of the recent United States census shows some remarkably interesting facts, and among them the one that we are the greatest nation of rolling stones on the earth; but, notwithstanding that fact, we succeed in gathering the moss of material prosperity.

The official figures show that out of a native-born population of 65,843,302 there are 13,803,631 living in States different from those in which they were born. That is, more than one person out of five has left the State of his birth to seek his fortune elsewhere.

If we count the 10,469,736 foreign-born residents, we find that about one-third of the population has moved from the State or country of birth. These figures show our mobility to be in the ratio of 10 to 1, as compared with that of Europe.

The State of New York has sent out 13,900 of her children, who are now residing in other States, and has received from other States in their stead 334,000 residents. Vermont has a most remarkable record, which shows that she has children living in other States equal in number to one-half of her present population.

AN HISTORIC VESSEL.

Battleship Vermont to Be Burned at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Flames will soon consume the cumbersome hulk of the old battleship Vermont, now in the Brooklyn navy yard. The ship was recently placed on the retired list

and is to be sold at auction. After it has been stripped of everything of value, what remains of the historic old boat will be burned.

There was a time when the Vermont was regarded as a formidable agent of war, but for several years it has not been in active service because it was regarded as unfit for use on the sea. After its disappearance

TOWN OF DECORAH INUNDATED.

Three Lives Lost and Property Damaged to Extent of \$500,000.

The flood that swept through the town of Decorah, Iowa, Wednesday, caused the loss of three lives and did property damage to the extent of over \$500,000. Scores of families are homeless and destitute. That the town and all its inhabitants were not swept out of existence is little less than miraculous, according to the stories of eye witnesses.

Since Zeus was the principal god of Lystra, the act of the priest of Zeus in preparing for a sacrifice was in the nature of an official tribute

The Avalanche.

5. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR

THURSDAY, MAY 29, 1902.

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

"The trust-made Tariff is doomed!" shouts the New York World.—And so the trusts made the tariff, did they? Well this is a refreshing variation from the backwater statement that the Tariff made the trusts.—Kansas City Journal.

A dispatch from T. Hanson, from the convention at Bay City, yesterday, says: "Loud had twelve votes to spare on first ballot." We have no further data, but it indicates that Midland went to Loud instead of to Aplin, as was expected. For Representative in Congress, 10th District—Geo. A. Loud.

Congressman Smith is sound in his logic. He has added much to his reputation, at home and abroad, by his manly defense of the beet sugar interest. Whether he wins the fight or not, he has taken an honorable stand, and is entitled to the thanks of his constituents as well as of the people of Michigan and the other beet sugar states.—Grand Rapids Herald.

The Republican state nominating convention will be held in Detroit, Thursday, June 23, and Congressman William Alden Smith, of Grand Rapids, was chosen to preside as temporary chairman. This was decided by unanimous vote of the State Central Committee at a meeting held in the parlor of the Morton House, in Grand Rapids last week. The meeting was brief and harmonious, and the gubernatorial contest was not mentioned in any way during the business session of the committee.

The first change proposed in the Tariff is one that will lower Protection on products of the farm-beet sugar and tobacco. Democrats are getting back to their old policy of tariff fighting, and the protection question will certainly be a leading issue of the coming campaigns. Where will the Republican party be with the farmers alienated? The party leaders are beginning to go a little slow on the sugar question.—Davenport Republican.

Prof. Lyman J. Stowe, the Detroit Astrologer, who predicted President McKinley's assassination, says that within one year we will be visited by an earthquake that will shake all the crockery in the country. New York City will be swept by a tidal wave, and we shall have another financial crisis soon. Labor troubles will increase. In October President Roosevelt may lose his life at the hands of an assassin. Our country between now and 1908, shall become involved in a war with all Europe. The United States shall be cut in six pieces. It will be a war so bloody that the late civil war will look like a picnic before it.

The prompt energy with which the President undertook to send relief to the unfortunate inhabitants of the island of Martinique, his quick grasp of the necessities of the situation and the expedition with which he set in motion all the resources at his command, to effect immediate succor, have elicited the commendation, not only of his own countrymen, but of all foreign nations. No sooner was the news of the disaster at St. Pierre authenticated than Mr. Roosevelt sent for some of the congressional leaders and succeeded in infusing them with his spirit, so that the Senate appropriated \$100,000 to be placed at the disposal of the President, and the amount has since been raised to half a million dollars, in accordance with his wishes and the exigencies of the occasion.

In the April number of the "Pottery Gazette," published in London, appears the following plaintive note of comparison, contrast and envy: "The United States is the great stumbling block in the gospel of Free Trade. Here is a country which taxes every manufactured thing imported, many of them at perfectly preposterous rates, and yet is the most prosperous country on earth, accumulating wealth at a rate never before known. Not only do employers and capitalists do well, but all classes seem to share in the prosperity, and the general level of comfort is higher than in any other country. Surely protection cannot be the barefoot policy we have been taught to regard it! Such are the reflections we hear all over the country, not least among the employers and the operatives of the pottery trade, in view of the dwindling of our American trade. Why should we open our hospitable ports to the china and earthenware of all countries under the sun, and be by them taxed almost to prohibition in return?"

Surrender an Impossibility.

Senator Dolliver puts the Philipino question accurately when he declares that under no circumstances will the United States relinquish the islands. The republican party has taken a dual position upon that point, and the only way the Democrats can change it is to get control of all departments of the government, an event that certainly seems to be remote at the present time. As large a measure of local government as the Philipinos can sustain will be conferred at suitable periods but the islands will continue to be a part of the territory of the United States, as in the case of Hawaii and Porto Rico. We acquired the Philipines by a perfectly regular treaty and fought for them successfully against the native element that sought to contest the ability of the United States to hold the islands. The task required a large army and a heavy expenditure, but the task was accomplished by patriotic effort because it presented itself as a national duty.

The Republican party says squarely and without any waste of words that the territory of the Philipines is an integral part of the United States, and will remain so as long as Republicans have control of national administration, or sufficient power to stop the proposed Democratic policy of surrender. Four years have passed since the islands came unexpectedly into our sphere of action. Many perplexities ensued, but vital responsibilities were placed upon this country. It decided to take the islands and intends to keep them. Upon this matter of perpetual ownership there is no need for the Republican party, as the representatives of the people, to do more than assert full rights directly and without qualification. The principle was avowed in the Republican national platform of 1900, and the verdict of the people that year was one of the most emphatic ever rendered. The United States is in the Philipines to stay, and the Democratic party may make the most of it.—Globe Democrat.

Some of the English papers doubt the sincerity of the United States in regard to Cuba, and suspect that some excuse will be found to absorb the island. But a country that deals in such excuses never evacuates as a preliminary. Uncle Sam cannot be measured by the European yardstick.—Globe-Democrat.

There is a suggestion in the fact that the navy department is compelled to purchase structural steel in Germany, because of the short supply at home. The strike of last year tied up the steel mills for weeks and crippled constructive work in every part of the country. Buildings were stopped midway in their erection because there was no steel for the frame work. Mill owners could not complete their contracts, building contractors could not complete their buildings, building owners could not provide for their tenants, and the inconvenience and loss passed all along down the line of business. When the mills started up they were loaded with unfinished contracts. New contracts had to wait, and in certain cases the waiting was too inconvenient and costly to be endured. When the government is compelled to buy structural steel in Germany, in spite of the fact that we can beat the Germans out of their boots in such production, one can foresee the disastrous results that might follow a prolonged strike in that industry. There is an example before us in the effects of the engineer's strike in Great Britain which tied up all industries in the iron and steel trade for many months. The loss which resulted was like that following a war, and the loss was not only represented in the temporary idleness and lack of the usual production, but a permanent loss of much trade to dangerous rivals.

WANTED—150 Teams and 100 men, to work on the Welch and Lake George Railway, between Welch and the marsh beds in Ogemaw county. Wagon work, wheel scraper work, drag scraper work; earth work to be let by the cubic yard, clearing to let by the acre. Highest wages paid for teams, scraper holders, choppers and laborers. Apply on the line to J. J. Sullivan, Superintendent, or address W. E. Tench & Co., General Contractors, Box 108, West Branch, Mich.

Brain-Food Nonsense. Another ridiculous food fad has been branded by the most competent authorities. They have dispelled the silly notion that one kind of food is needed for brain, another for bones and still another for muscles. A correct diet will not only nourish a particular part of the body, but will sustain every other part. Yet, however good your food may be, its nutrient is destroyed by indigestion or dyspepsia. You must prepare for their appearance or prevent their coming by taking regular doses of Green's August Flower, the favorite medicine of the healthy millions. A few doses aid digestion, stimulates the liver to healthy action, purifies the blood and makes you feel buoyant and vigorous. You can get Dr. Green's reliable remedies at Fournier's Drug Store. Get Green's Special Almanac.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned commissioner of highways of the township of Grayling, at the town clerk's office, in said township, until the 10th day of June, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m. for furnishing all the necessary materials and performing the following work, to wit: Moving span from Grayling bridge and putting up at Wakeley's, according to the plans and specifications thereof now in my office, and which will be open to inspection until the time above mentioned; on which said day and at the place aforesaid, I will contract therefore with the lowest bidder, giving good and sufficient security for the performance of said work, reserving the right to accept or reject any or all bids.

Dated, May 26th 1902.
ARTHUR DRINK,
Com'r of Highways
of Grayling Twp.

A free trade contemporary indulges this flight of fancy: "It may be well enough to let Cuba stand upon the same tariff basis as other nations in dealing with us, but what about our promises? Have we lost all sense of honor?" Where are those promises? Give their text, or else admit that they have no existence. As a matter of fact, no record of any such promises can be found in the records. There is a great deal of rot about imaginary promises going the rounds of free trade articles and speeches. Even the President of the United States seems to have an illusion about promises that nobody can discover, no matter how diligently they are sought for. Let the people have the language of the promises and circumstances connected with them, or confess that they are simply free trade alibis without date, authentication, substance or verity of any kind.—Ex.

It Saved His Leg.

P. A. Danforth, of LaGrange, Ga., suffered for six months with a frightful running so so on his leg but writes that Buckle's Arnica Salve wholly cured him five days. For Ulcers, Wounds, Piles, it's the best salve in the world. Cure guaranteed. Only 25 cents. Sold by L. Fournier.

The only criticism we have on the candidacy of Justus S. Stearns, is that it is unlikely. This is not his year. At the proper time the Republicans would be glad to see Mr. Stearns the nominee of the Republican party and the governor of Michigan.—Livingston County Republican.

Old Soldier's Experience.

M. M. Austin, a civil war veteran, of Winchester, Ind., writes: "My wife was sick a long time in spite of good doctor's treatment, but was wholly cured by Dr. King's New Life Pills, which worked wonders for her health." They always do. Try them. Only 25 cts., at L. Fournier's drug store.

Special Notice to our Readers.

This paper is on file at the office of

the Chicago Inter-Ocean, 100-108-110

Monroe Street, Chicago, where our

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Notice for Publication,

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Land Office at Marquette, Mich.

May 14th, 1902.

Norris is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the Circuit Court of Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich., on July 5th, 1902, viz.: Homestead application No. 9953, of David Spencer, for the South East 1/4 of Sec. 32, T27, R2 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: John S. Stephan, Leon Stephan, George Stephan and Frank Ingerson, all of Grayling, Mich.

Dated, May 26th 1902.

ARTHUR DRINK,

Com'r of Highways

of Grayling Twp.

Woman and Jewels.

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THE BLADE,

FARMS AND FARMERS

MILKING by Machinery.

One of the greatest and most laborious tasks on the farm is milking. Many persons have addressed themselves to the problem of performing this work by mechanical means, but thus far no machine for this purpose has come generally into use. A late device is exhibited in the accompanying cut from the Scientific American. It comprises a can provided with an air-pump by which the air in the can may be exhausted to a certain degree of rarefaction, as indicated by the vacuum-gauge at the top of the can. A flexible tube is connected at one end with the under of the cow by means of four teat-



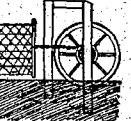
A MILKING MACHINE.

cups. As soon as a sufficient portion of the air has been exhausted from the can the teats are placed in the cups and the stop cocks opened, which causes the teats to be drawn inward, making an air-tight joint. The suction then draws the milk through the hose into the can. A pneumatic ring in each cup prevents injury to the cow and an outer adjustable cylinder prevents the teat from being drawn in too far. The lower portion of each cup is glass, which permits the operator to watch the proper working of the device. The pump and gauge are arranged to be easily applied to any milk-can.

Wire Fence Stretcher.

A correspondent of the Iowa Home-
stead writes:

"To make a fence stretcher take a
wagon wheel for a frame, nail your
2x3's far enough apart to admit wagon
hub in between,



AS ILLUSTRATION, ON
BOTH SIDES. NOW
BORE HOLES
THROUGH THE 2X3'S
ONE INCH FROM THE
FRONT EDGE LARGE
ENOUGH TO PASS
A PIECE OF TUMBLING ROD. PUT
THROUGH UPRIGHTS AND SLIP
THE ROD THROUGH AND PLACE THE FRAME
IN LINE WITH CORNER POST, SINK YOUR
WHEEL UNTIL THE HUB WILL BE IN LINE WITH
THE CENTER OF PATENT FENCE AND SO THE
WHEEL WILL REVOLVE. CLAMP ON THE
FENCE, PASS LOG CHAIN AROUND SPOKE
BACK TO CLAMP AND HOOK ENDS TOGETHER.
PUT A BRAKE FROM THE TOP OF CORNER POST
TO TOP OF FRAME. WHEN READY TO STRETCH
USE YOUR WHEEL AS LEVER AND PULL DOWN-
WARD AND HAVE A PIECE OF 2X4 READY TO
LOCK THE WHEEL, WHICH WILL BE PLACED
IN BETWEEN THE FRAME AND TOP OF SPOKE;
IT WILL BE FOUND EQUAL TO A FOUR-FOOT
STRETCHER."

Good White Leghorn.

The White Leghorn pullet shown in the cut has scored 95 and 66 at various poultry shows and is owned by a Pennsylvania man. Rural New Yorker prints the picture as a good likeness of a bushy Leghorn and quotes the owner as follows: "White Leghorns are among the best of poultry for broilers, as they grow fast and mature early and have white, tender meat. As for eggs, they are acknowledged by all to be the heaviest layers of any breed of chickens known. They lay large white eggs and lots of them, and with a little care in cold weather can be made to produce a large quantity of high-priced eggs."

Suggestion for Apple Growers.

Any apple grower within reasonable distance of a large city will find it profitable to sort his fruit carefully and make up small packages of the finest. It makes little difference in what form the packing is, although it should, so far as possible, conform to the shapes familiar in the city where the fruit is to be sold. Small baskets holding a half peck of fine fruit will bring the grower much more money than half again the quantity carelessly selected and packed in an ordinary basket. The second grade of fruit, or rather the best grade after the finest specimens are taken out, may be put up in larger packages for market. By the use of the selected fruit and the small package the high-class trade is reached and the grower puts into his pocket the profit that usually gets into the pocket of the middleman.

Exercise Wisdom.

Every breed has individualities peculiar to itself. These show themselves in ability to assimilate food, susceptibility to changes of climate and weather and general surroundings. He is a wise man who recognizes this fact and pursues his investigations steadily until he arrives at a conclusion as to the breed most nearly suited to his conditions and then sticks doggedly to his conclusions regardless of men who have other pet notions of their own.

Pineapple Pyramid.

Make some good calves'-foot jelly, or get it from your grocer. Surround a pyramid-shaped mold with ice, keeping the pointed end upward; put in enough jelly to cover the bottom of the mold; when firm add a layer of diamond-shaped pieces of pine-apple, then add more jelly and pine-apple until the mold is full and all the fruit is used. Keep it as cold as possible until wanted, then dip the mold quickly in hot water and turn out the form on an ice cold dish.

The largest volcano is Elba. Its base is thirty miles in circumference and the mountain is 11,000 feet high.

In view of the fact that the annual crop of corn will yield something between \$6,000,000 and \$8,000,000 tons of corn stover, all of which may be utilized, the American farmer can, if he is thrifty, save one-

DON'T COMPROMISE.

PRESERVE INTACT THE PRINCIPLES OF REPUBLICANISM.

The Party Having Declared Itself "Uncompromisingly in Favor of the American System of Protection," Cannot Afford to Sway.

The pending bill on Cuban reciprocity is like most compromises, satisfactory to no one, but how far-reaching in its effect, should it become a law, it is not safe to conjecture. We have never had a compromise tariff law that has not been most injurious to our industries. We never compromise upward; it is always downward.

In 1816 we repealed the tariff of 1789 and its amendments of 1812, and in a spirit of compromise and conciliation passed a law that was thought to be protective, but, alas! how disastrous it proved to be. We let down the bars just far enough for England to dump her surplus at prices which ruined our own manufacturers. It was in 1816 that Brougham said in the House of Com-

"It is well worth while to incur a loss upon the first importation, in order, by the glut, to stifle in the cradle those infant manufactures in the United States which the war has forced into existence."

And England poured in her fabrics far below cost, and we dearly paid for the repeat.

Again in 1833, for compromise and conciliation, we substituted, for a splendid protective law, low duties that were to be even lower and lower as the years went on. We compromised our industrial liberty and progress to save the Union. We saved it for a spell, but, oh, how dearly it cost us! Ruth came quick and fast, and the Union we had saved was bankrupt.

The tariffs of 1846 and 1857 were free trade "on purpose," just as the tariffs of 1842 and 1861 were protective "on purpose."

But in 1883, we resorted to compromise again. Both houses of Congress and the President were Republican, but there was a clamor for revision. So we had the commission and we lowered the duties, especially on wool. Again we compromised with the free traders of the South and their Northern allies, and again we lost millions by the transaction.

And now again we are in the same position as in 1816, 1833 and 1883. We have a splendid tariff law in successful operation. We have prosperity and we have a President and both houses of Congress professedly protectionist. And yet we have a bill pending to lower duties, and which strikes at our agricultural progress and prosperity, as well as a growing industry giving employment to thousands, and bound to become one of our great industries if left alone.

What does it mean? Why this desire to compromise again? A man or woman who compromises his or her reputation is treated with contempt and opprobrium. It should be and will be the same with a political party. The Republican party once declared in its national platform:

"We are uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection."

If yet, to-day we are debating a compromise. History forbids it. Experience forbids it. Intelligence forbids it. Common sense forbids it. Honor and justice forbids it. "But it is such a little compromise and so harmless," say Payne and Grosvenor and Dalzell and Babcock and Russell and Lane. So says the fruit creature at the beginning of her downward career. But there is always a next step, and soon the decent becomes easy and rapid; till shame and dishonor and ruin come.

No man can afford to compromise his reputation. No woman can afford to compromise her fair name. No party can afford to compromise its honor. Every Republican in Congress should be uncompromisingly in favor of the American system of protection.

Any swine from that principle he is dishonorable toward his constituents and toward his country. He was elected to protect all the industries and the labor of his country. If he has changed his faith he should resign his seat and let another take his place. There should be no voluntary surrender; there should be no willing compromise. We are making history these days, as we were in 1816 and 1833 and 1883. Shall the present be a repetition of the past?

American Economist.

The Democratic Motive.

Democratic papers are printing a lot of rot about an alleged Democratic triumph on the sugar differential amendment. As a matter of fact, the Democrats in the House have been voting all sorts of ways on the Cuban tariff concession bill. At first they voted with the concession Republicans, but finally acted with the non-concession members. The object of the latter is to stop all tariff tinkering at the present session. The purpose of the Democrats, of course, is to make trouble for both Republican wings, their motto being "A plague on both your houses."

The Republicans in the House concern no point except that of tariff concessions to Cuba, some favoring others opposing it. The differential has been adopted by the non-concession members. The object of the latter is to stop all tariff tinkering at the present session.

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THE SONG SHE SANG.

Far in the tender, vanished past,
I dreamt a dream of love,
That made the world so dark and drear.
Seem like the realms above,
But when I awoke—I awoke—
From the dream that I dreamt as I lay,
I closed my eyes in a vain, vain hope
I should dream it again that day.

Long, long ago, in the days of my youth,
I loved a love so dear;
And I thought that the glory could never fade,
Or this wonderful world grow drear.
But when I awoke—I awoke—
To find that my heart was alone.
I knew that my love had been thrown aside.
And for bread I had found a stone!

Now in the days that are long and gray,
I neither love nor dream;
But wait through the hours from morn till night,
Drifting a-dawn life's stream.
The dream is past and the love has failed,
And so I must drift evermore—
Asleep or awake, it is all the same,
For the dream and the love are o'er!

—New York News.

Two Letters.

Mrs. M. Corbett Seymour.

Miss Ellis was looking round her with something of the bewilderment expression of one who is but slowly awaking from a dream.

The scene was familiar enough. She had been gazing at it daily for more than fifteen years. Away across the waters of the Channel which looked at times so blue, at other times so gray and rough, lay England—her birthplace and the home of early, happy years. It was long since she had been there. But now just the arrival of a letter by the morning post made such a visit possible.

Yes, she could afford to go back. But at that point the ominously loud blissing of the tea kettle which announced its intention of boiling over if neglected, reminded Barbara Ellis of things present and a need of break-fast.

There was a humble little home, especially for one who had been reared in very different surroundings. But familiarity had made her love it. The villagers, too, were simple, hard-working folk, in whose joys and sorrows she had learned to take a very sincere interest. Certainly some pain would mingle with the pleasure of returning to England, if she decided on that return.

She arrived in that village on the coast as a stranger. She was shunly seeking some inexpensive dwelling wherein she could hide both herself and her sorrows from the comment of the outside world. That small, thatched cottage had suited both the taste and the purse of Barbara Ellis at that epoch in her life.

Sufficient furniture of a simple kind had been procurable in the neighboring town, and when all was ready she brought with her a maiden aunt, in whose company she would initiate that process commonly called settling down. The aunt was already old and feeble. She soon died, and thus Barbara was left quite alone.

Well, the years go by for all of us. She had been three and twenty when she came to France; she was six and thirty at the time she received the wonderful news which set her free to live wherever she might choose, and without any very close study of economy.

Over her cup of tea and two slices of dry toast, Miss Ellis sat thinking of all she had suffered; also of all she had feared she might suffer as she grew old.

That shadowy dread need disturb her no longer. She knew now that there would be money to pay for proper care if she was so unfortunate as to live on till she grew helpless.

In an abstracted fashion she accomplished the duties of clearing her table, making her bed, dusting, and the like. A woman came in later in the day to do the rougher work, but an income of forty pounds a year did not permit Barbara to keep a servant.

She felt on this strange morning of her life as though she was the heroine of some fanciful story which actually come true.

She went down on hearing the click of the letter box, a poor woman. In five minutes, she felt rich, for four hundred pounds per annum was hers.

An unusual restlessness took possession of her when her little household duties were actually accomplished. She put on a shady hat and went out. Not, however, into the village, or to any of the shops. Miss Ellis felt in no mood for greetings, or for hearing items of local gossip. Her own thoughts, her memories, her anticipations, would be sufficient for her. So she chose a pathway leading to the open country, and was very soon alone.

How easy it seemed to recall her young days her childhood's home. Why, she could have led the way to every rosebush, every tree. In the garden, every climber on the wall, just as though she had never been away. And the wrench of leaving it all—that had never been forgotten in the long intervening years.

Ruin had followed on her father's rash speculations. But she never could find it in her heart to blame him, she was so sure he meant everything for the best.

Next there came the three sad years of struggling on through fallen fortunes during which both parents died. Finally, Barbara—as has been told—brought herself to Brittany, as a place where the forty annual pounds (which was all she possessed or had to expect) would go furthest.

A friend of early youth had always kept in communication with her, sending her an occasional letter, magazine or paper, and every Christ mas a five pound note. But that he

"old soul's sake," leave her property enough to bring in an annual income of four hundred pounds could never have entered into her wildest imaginings.

How should it? For she only vaguely thought that he was "well off." Living in unostentatious style down Salisbury way.

Barbara had been the close friend of this man's wife, who had suddenly died in the first flush of their wedded happiness. Perhaps in being kind to one on whom fate had fallen so hardly, Mr. Lawrence knew it would have pleased her whose place in his heart had never been filled again. At any rate, his friendship toward this lonely spinster took a practical form, which is more than can be said for most friendship she remembered when he made his will, all that she and Alice had been to each other.

That strange day in her life was not very fine one as days go. But when our worldly prospects seem brightening, a gray and clouded sky does not affect us as we are downhearted and troubled. Though there was no sunshine, Mr. Lawrence's legatee sat down on a stone which offered a comfortable seat, and taking that letter from her pocket, proceeded to read it through again. Then she remembered taking a second envelope from the box; one which, in the excitement of learning the contents of the first, she had thrust aside without so much as a glance.

From beneath her handkerchief, a bunch of keys, a penknife, a pencil case, she drew it forth now; first, looking at the handwriting of the address. No; she did not recognize it; even the postmark gave no clue.

So Barbara opened her letter, wondering what further surprise was in store for her on this day of surprises. The communication was not lengthy—glance convinced her of that. But it was startling to one who could discern between Justice and injustice. If she, Barbara Ellis, accepted the legacy of which she had been legally notified that morning, one who was closely related to Mr. Lawrence would be left in direst poverty.

That will had been the outcome of an old quarrel; an unhealed dispute with an only sister whose marriage in early youth had been unhappy and consequently an offense to her family.

"I understand," so said the writer, "that you possess what has sufficed for your existence during many years; could it not still do so?" Now that the trifling allowance made by her brother is at an end, this poor lady has nothing. She is years your senior, she is in ill health. She has growing-ups who need a start in life. I will say no more."

"In the memory of her neighbors, Miss Ellis had never stayed out of doors so long as she stayed that day. Some of them began to wonder if she ought not be searched for; but then they saw her coming slowly, as one who has walked far and grown tired.

Her face bore no tired look though. On the contrary, it had a brighter expression than usual as she nodded to one and another of the women and spoke to the children as though she cared for all and belonged to them.

The excitement of picturing herself in another place, in a better home, in prosperous circumstances, was over and done with.

"After all, it is a nice little place—quite enough for me," she said to herself as she unlocked the door and went in; to take up life exactly where she had left it.

So Barbara made over to her dead friend's own kith and kin the money she had enjoyed—in imagination only—during a few brief hours. If she should not be "passing rich" on forty pounds a year, neither her heart nor conscience could reproach her in the matter of those two letters which came one morning and made an event in her usually uneventful life.—Waverley Magazine.

GREEKS IN AN EVERLESS EDEN.

More Than 100 Women to the 10,000 Men in New York's Greek Colony.

The most curious thing about the Greek colony in New York city—more remarkable than the dress, the customs, the coffee, the burnished gold ornaments, the pipes and the speech of the Greek population of New York—is the fact that there are substantially no Greek women in the city.

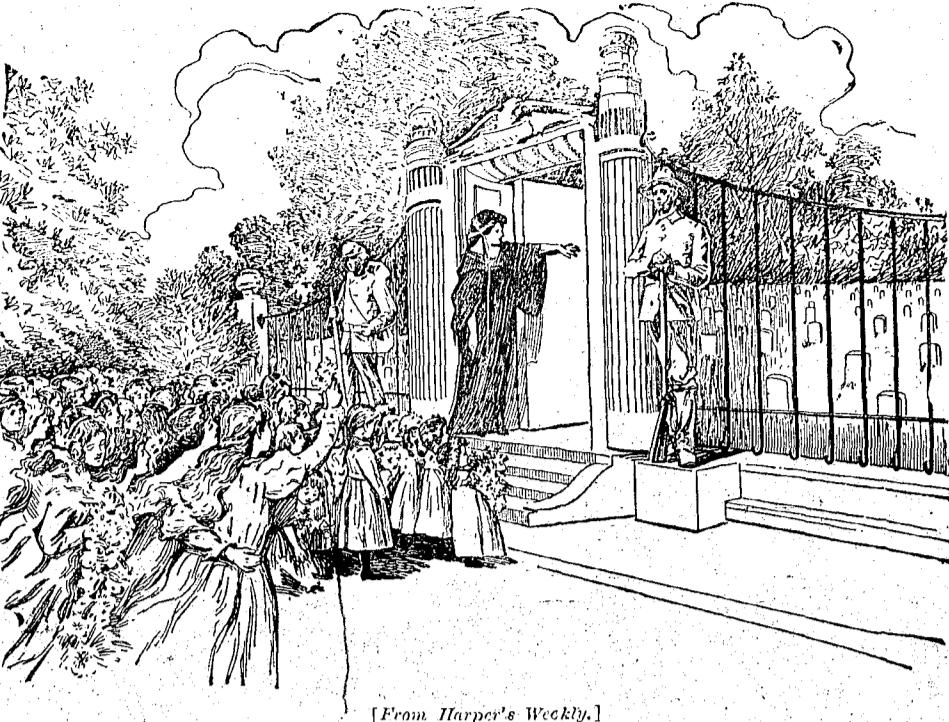
In the last quarter of 1890 the Greek immigration to the port of New York included 1,267 persons—1,231 men and 36 women. This disparity is explained on the theory that when a foreign country is drawn on for emigrants for the first time the pioneers are men and that women emigrants do not follow until some years after. But the statistics of Greek immigration to New York for the quarter ending January 1, 1902, showed only 46 Greek girls and women, and there are now fewer than 100 of them in New York against 10,000 male Greeks.

In no other New York colony outside of the Chinese, does such a disparity between the two sexes exist, but an explanation for it is found at the European countries in which there is a large excess of male inhabitants. As a consequence more than female Greeks seek homes or employment in other countries and the emigration from Greece is not only to Turkey, Egypt and southern France, but in recent years very largely to the United States.

There is no religious or social reason, as in the case of the Chinese, why Greek women should not come to this country as immigrants, but the fact is that they don't and the Greek colony of New York, therefore, is really composed of men. This is the most notable but least picturesque thing about it.—New York Sun.

How Five-Year-Old Saved His Dog.

A five-year-old boy by the name of Herbert distinguished himself as the youngest taxpayer in Anderson. He called at the City Treasurer's office and paid the tax on his dog for one year. He told the Treasurer that he had earned the dollar by collecting and selling some old iron and some old rubber shoes, and by selling newspapers. His dog accompanied the lad, and the animal wagged his big, bushy tail and seemed to express a understanding of what his master was doing.—Indianapolis News.



[From Harper's Weekly.]

Memorial Day, 1902.

One to Spare.

It was in the early part of the war, in the summer of '61, that Jack Hillis enlisted. There was a recruiting office at Lake City. In front of this office a band was playing patriotic airs; above its roof the Stars and Stripes were flying. And there Major Seely harangued the young men.

Jack Hillis was seventeen and a month, but he was tall and large and looked twenty. So he signed his name and was accepted.

It was startling to one who could discern between Justice and injustice.

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the hedge Joe Hillis came home from Bradley looking very thoughtful. After supper he said:

"I enlisted today, and I'm going to camp the first of next week.

"Joe, why have you done this?" his father asked.

"For the same reason that other men are doing the same thing; besides, it looks to me as if a family of

five men ought to produce at least one soldier."

"Yes, it does look that way," his mother said, in a hard, unnatural tone; "and I don't see how any of the rest could be spared. I hope you'll keep your wits about you and try to understand what's said to you, and not bring any—" she hesitated, came near saying "more," but finished, "any discredit on us."

"I'll do my best, mother, as I always do."

After Joe was gone he was missed by the home folks because of the work he had done. His older brothers found it a continual joke that Joe had gone to be a soldier.

There were letters dutiful and kindly, from Joe to his father and mother.

After a time he mentioned skirmishes and battles he had been in. Once he was wounded and wrote from a hospital. His name was in the newspaper lists. After seeing his name in print Joe's family knew that he was no longer a private. He was mentioned as Lieutenant Joseph Hillis. There was a general pause in the family conversation.

The mother said, "Since he was the only one that could be spared, I'm glad he's doing so well."

It was Sunday afternoon, and all the Hillis family were at the farm. There was a step on the porch. Mr. Hillis arose and met at the door a man in soldier-blue. His face was pale, and thin and his right arm was in a sling.

"You don't know me?" he said, smiling; and then Mr. Hillis recognized Jim Smalley, who had gone into the army with Joe. He was warmly welcomed, but he responded coldly.

Jack said, "Well, I say, Jim, isn't our Joe coming out in fine feather? You see him once in awhile, even if he is an officer, don't you?"

"Yes, yes, I see him sometimes."

"Do you think he'll be a brigadier general before long?" Eben asked, laughing.

"No, I guess not," Smalley answered.

"But he's got the title of hero if ever a man got it, and he'll keep it, too. Future histories will mention how Lieutenant Hillis, when

on this evening, after talking over Jack for some time, Joe said:

"If I should enlist I don't believe you would try to get me off."

Jennie hesitated. She felt that Joe spoke the truth. After a pause she continued, "But you won't enlist, Joe?"

"I don't know; I'd rather volunteer than be drafted. I don't like the idea of being driven out to be shot at."

"Do you think the war's going to last long?"

"I don't know. If it does I'm going."

"Oh, Joe!" and Jennie's face was very white.

Joe, watching her, felt his heart give a great leap and then stand still. Could it be possible? He, the stupid of the family, the blockhead of the neighborhood, and she, the prettiest, the brightest and the best girl in the world!

There was a silence for a minute, then Jennie said she must go home. Joe detained her by the very slightest touch on her sleeve. "Would you care, Jennie? If I go to the war or if I stay at home, do you care?"

"Yes, Joe, I care very much," Jennie answered, with flushing cheeks and downcast eyes.

She lifted her eyes. Joe's face was very white near her own. The twilight was deepening. Their lips met, and each felt that this was their betrothal.

And so it came to pass that within less than six months from the time of the chance meeting in the shadow of

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